# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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*Per Annum in Advance*
TOWN .....11-8
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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

A REMARKABLE case of conscience was lately revealed in a proceeding before a French court. A man was "up" on a charge of stealing some candles, and the counsel was examining witnesses who had bought from him. One of them said that, though he had suspected the candles had been stolen, he had bought a franc's worth, but that, in order not to encourage robbery, he had paid for them with a bad franc!

THE *Morning Post* announces that Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, goes home for good after all in April next. He will be relieved by Sir Oliver St. John, British Resident at Baroda. Colonel Bannerman, Resident at Gwalior, goes to the Gaekwar's capital and colonel Barr will succeed him in Scindia's state.

AT a meeting of the Shorthand Society, in England, Mr Arthur J. Cook read a paper on "Shorthand Clerks," in which he contended that the clerk of the future must of necessity be a shorthand writer. The tendency of business methods in modern times was such that shorthand was more and more becoming indispensable to clerical assistants. In support of his opinion he had obtained from a number of well-known business men, by means of a letter of inquiry, the results of their experience in the matter; and his contention was quite borne out by the answers which he had received. The manager of the London and North Western Railway Company had written to the effect that some years ago his company had been so impressed with the importance of the employment of shorthand clerks that they had established centres for the teaching of shorthand at various points on their system, in order to maintain a supply.

THE Divorce system is growing into a great evil of American life. Over one hundred divorce cases, it is said, were disposed of in a single day in the Divorce Court at Chicago. Societies are formed for the arrest of the evil. A National Divorce Reform Association is doing excellent service. The Congress has been obliged to appoint a Commission to collect statistics of Divorce. 'Eastern countries that are eager to copy without thought and judgment the social customs of the civilized West, would do well to take note of the above fact.'

MAY a Starving Man Steal? This is what Cardinal Manning says on the subject :—'All men are bound by natural obligations, if they can, to feed the hungry. But it may be said that granting the obligation in the giver does not prove a right in the receiver. To which I answer that the obligation to feed the hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life, and to the food necessary for the sustenance of life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has no law, and a starving man has a natural right to his neighbour's bread.' Was ever such rank sedition preached before? asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE Superintendent of the Government Press Fort St. George, has ordered that all the Eurasian clerks employed in the confidential (Secret) Department, in the Government Press are in future to leave the Department carrying their boots or shoes in their hands, so that there may be no chance of stray papers being secreted therein. The persons who are compelled by this rule to leave their workroom barefooted, are, it is said, complaining of their lot.

PERSONS who are afraid that the earth will one day be smashed up by a comet should be comforted by what Sir R. S. Ball recently said at the Royal Institution. 'On Midsummer night, 1861, we were, it seems, actually "in a comet," but without more serious consequences than that the evening service in a country church had to be conducted by candlelight.'

THE Secretary of State has, it is stated, called upon the Government of India to furnish full information of Sikkim-Thibet affairs, for the information of the 'Home Government.'

TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

A CELESTIAL SOLOMON.—The Chinese of Shanghai are lost in amazement at the wisdom of their district magistrate. A man brought before him charged with stealing a table denied the charge, alleging that he was so feeble from ill health that it was physically impossible for him to commit such a crime. The magistrate listened gravely to the tale, and professed his sympathy and sorrow for the poor man in his misfortune. "Go home and get cured," said he kindly, "and as you are very poor take that bag, which contains 10,000 cash, as a present from me." The prisoner made obeisance, threw the heavy bag of coin over his shoulder and departed. He had not gone far before he was re-arrested, brought back and found *guilty*, the magistrate remarking that a man who could carry off a heavy sack of cash could have no difficulty in stealing a light table. Another story regarding the same judge is that he visited a large pawnbroker's shop *incognito* and pawned a coat for 800 cash. Having received the money he departed, but afterwards returned to redeem the article. The cash he tendered was the same that he had received from the pawnbroker's assistant; nevertheless the latter said there were some bad ones among them, and that every hundred was two cash short. The magistate went away, having returned to the city, sent his card to the master of the shop with a request that he would pay him a visit. The man was informed, when he came, that he was cheating people, and the magistrate recounted the incident which had occurred to himself. He then gave the pawnbroker the choice of two evils, namely, that he should receive a beating with the bamboo, or else pay 1,000 tls. to the Yellow River Inundation Fund. The man chose the latter alternative and paid the money.

THE Vanished Signature.—Some time ago, a *chevalier d' industrie* promised to sign an I O U for a considerable sum that he owed to his tailor. On the day appointed the tailor brought the note, the young man went to his desk, wrote his name, sprinkled powder on the wet writing (the Continental practice *vice* blotting-paper), showed the signature to the tailor, folded the note and handed it to him. The tailor made his bow and left. But a few days afterwards when he wanted to cash the note, he found, to his great surprise, that the signature of his customer had disappeared. The latter on being taken into custody, admitted that the pretended signature which he had shown to the tailor had been produced by wetting the nib of the pen with his tongue, so that when the moisture had dried up, the powder with which the writing was sprinkled dropped off, and no trace of the name was left.

ACCORDING to the *Law Journal*, the well deserved honour of a seat in the Privy Council bestowed on New Year's day on Sir Richard Garth, lately Chief Justice of Bengal, must not be supposed to carry with it the right to sit on the Judicial Committee of the Council. It is only ex-Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, who like Sir William Grove in his recent appointment to the Privy Council, become *ipso facto* members of the Judicial Committee. Ex-Chief Justices of Bengal are qualified for the now expiring office of paid Judge of the Judicial Committee, of which Sir Barnes Peacock will be the last, and also for the two posts of ex-Colonial Judges receiving an allowance for their expenses, of whom Sir Richard Couch is now one. These last members of the Committee by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1887, passed on Sept. 16 of that year, are "deemed to be included as members of the Committee for all purposes" and when there is only one he is entitled to £800 a year. There are also the two "other persons" whom Lord Hobhouse represents who have no qualification for remuneration, and who possess the last and vaguest of the somewhat complicated series of qualifications for the roll of this Court.

INDIAN students in England. At the December examination, 1887, on the subject of the lectures of the professors of the Inns of Court, held at Lincoln's Inn Hall, on December 15th and 16th, the Council of Legal Education have awarded for Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law and Legal History and Public and Private International Law, to Jyotischandra Mitra, Middle Temple, 15*l*. The Council have also awarded to the students who obtained the greatest aggregate number of marks in the subjects of the lectures given by two of the professors, namely, in Equity and Real and Personal Property Law, Manook Zorab, Middle Temple, a prize of 70*l*. The Council have also awarded to the following students certificates that they have satisfactorily passed a public examination :—Negendro Nath Banerji, Middle Temple; Ardeshir Rustomjee Pestonjee Kapadia, Lincoln's Inn; Pandit Sham Lall, Middle Temple; Gulam Mohamed Rawania Munshee and Lakshmi Narayana, Middle Temple; Byramji Colabavala Rustamji, Lincoln's Inn; Pandit Srilai, Middle Temple; Dawse Swinhoe and John Guthrie Tait, Lincoln's Inn; Namasiveyan Tyagaraja, Lincoln's Inn. The following students passed a satisfactory examination in Roman Law :—Karsondas Chubildas, Inner Temple; Mirza Kazim Hosein, Middle Temple; Mohamud Azizul Rahman, Middle Temple; Dalpatram Bhagranji Shukla, Inner Temple.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

IN the last issue of the *London Gazette* appears the following notice—"Receiving orders (to surrender in London), Burke, Thomas Fitzmaurice, Adelphi Hotel, Strand." And thereby hangs a tale. A few months back Mr. Thomas Fitzmaurice Burke's friends were congratulating him on a startling windfall of £2,000,000 sterling, and tradesmen were placing everything that fancy could imagine at his disposal. He accepted the goods and the congratulations with equal complacency, but with such ample resources to draw upon his friends that they were amazed at his moderation. However, horses, carriages, jewellery, hotel bills, and advances of ready money soon ran up a pretty score, and as tradesmen in these days of cash transactions like prompt payments, they gave sundry hints that something on account would be acceptable. But some-how, for a £2,000,000 man, there was a strange reluctance to sign cheques—a circumstance which, after a while raised doubts as to the very existence of the fortune, and so they began to make inquires. Mr. T. F. Burke is the son of a deceased General in the British Army, and the fortune was said to have been left by a foster-brother who died in Auckland, New Zealand. The evidence which Mr. Burke produced to show that this fortune had come to him was not convincing, and the farther the investigations were carried the greater the doubt grew, until at last, to save the property which had accumulated in the pseudo-millionaire's hands, a petition in bankruptcy was presented, and the sequel is the notice in the *Gazette* aforementioned. Mr. Burke still professes an implicit faith in his coming millions, but his creditors are not so sanguine.

MR. H. P. MALET writes as follows to the *St. James' Gazette*: "In your issue of the 4th ultimo, you allude to legalised slavery in India as no more than a mere assertion. There is a clause in the Bombay Regulations authorising the sale of children in times of famine to respectable people by starving parents. I had to meet two famines—one in 1833-34, another in 1845; in both there were many applications to sell and buy children. I could only allow one sale. The signing a bond for personal service was a very common affair. I protested against the system from 1834 to the end of my service. I had a long conversation with Lord Clare on the subject, who did not think it advisable for a Government to interfere in private contracts. At the present time that reason might not be thought much of, and the system of slavery and sale of children might be stopped."

A 'HOME' correspondent relates the following of Mr. Palgrave. In 1862 the Prince of Wales travelled in Palestine, and among his retinue, by special request, was Arthur Stanley, not then Dean of Westminster. One afternoon the Prince and his companion were riding through the desert some distance ahead of the rest of the staff and their escort. Travelling in Palestine was not then the easy-going, convenient thing it has since become under the auspices of the enterprising and ingenious Mr. Cook; and the escort were not unreasonably alarmed when they saw a thick cloud of dust rising on the horizon, and rapidly advancing to meet them.

To show fear of any danger was, however, the surest way to bring it upon them ; so all held on their way without drawing rein or quickening their pace. On came the cloud and soon resolved itself into a party of mounted Bedouins armed with lances and matchlocks. Up they dashed to the two solitary riders, and then when the leading Bedouin was within a spear's length of them, he pulled his horse up on to his haunches with a loud shout—" Arthur Stanley, by Jingo !" It was William Gifford Palgrave!'

THURSDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

WRITING on the use of light portable railways in the restoration and deepening of tanks, the *Madras Mail* says : ' The special advantages of these railways are moderate cost, simplicity, strength, and durability. A line with steel sleepers, rails weighing 10 lb. to the yard, and the gauge being 16 inches will cost ready for laying £200 per mile. The manufacturers recommend a wider gauge, and the use of somewhat heavier rails in cases where the work is heavy, and the first outlay is not a great consideration ; but, for coolie labour under ordinary circumstances, a line such as that described should suffice for the purpose alluded to. Turn-tables and crossings and rolling-stock, specially made for the various wants of the railway, are also supplied. The Howard portable railway, has several features to recommend it for use in India. A laid road is not needed for it, a moderately firm surface, such as nearly all land affords here in the dry season, and free from any great inequalities, being all that is needed. The line can be laid, taken up, and removed by ordinary coolies ; no bolts or rivets are required ; and the whole is so simply arranged that by no amount of stupidity on the part of the coolies can the line be inaccurately laid.'

THE Madras University Senate is, we hear, to be called upon to decide upon proposals for establishing a Science degree. A Madras paper gives the following sketch of the recommendations of a Committee of the Senate which has had the subject under consideration for some time past :—"The scheme has been based upon that in vogue in the London University. There will be two examinations. At the first examination, before appearing for which candidates must have passed the first examination in Arts, the subjects will be Mathemetics, Chemistry, Physics, General Biology and Astronomy. All these will be compulsory. At the second, or Degree Examination, candidates will be allowed to choose three out of the following eleven subjects :—Pure Mathematics, Mixed Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology, Physical Geography and Geology, Agriculture, and Electricity."

IT is reported in financial circles that Russia has almost concluded a loan with Paris bankers for three hundred million roubles.

THE proposals concerning the extension of the High Court to Oudh have not yet gone further than the India Office, but it may be taken for certain, the *Pioneer* believes, that in the event of a separate bench being established at Lucknow an additional judge will be brought on the strength of the Court at Allahabad. We understand the proposals have been shelved for the present.

MR. HILDEBRAND, one of the political officers now visiting the Shan States, reports that the relations with the Eastern chiefs have been satisfactorily settled. The greatest cordiality has been shown by all of them at a Durbar which was held to distribute the *sunnuds* and presents they were to receive.

THE *Madras Mail* gives some interesting particulars regarding the Convocation addresses delivered in the Madras University. In the last thirty years the address was delivered on 3 occasions by the Governor and Chancellor, on 2 occasions by Puisne Judges, on 2 occasions by the Advocate-General, on 2 occasions by other Barristers, on 1 occasion by a former Dewan, on 1 occasion by the Surgeon-General, on 2 occasions by the Principal of the Medical College, on 1 occasion by a Missionary Bishop, on 2 occasions by the Director of Public Instruction, on 3 occasions by the Principal of the Presidency College, on 2 occasions by the Principal of Doveton College, on 1 occasion by the Principal of the Free Church Institution, on 1 occasion by an Inspector of Schools, on 1 occasion by the Secretary, S. P. G., and on 1 occasion by a Chaplain. All these addresses were recorded with the thanks of the Senate, excepting the one delivered in 1865 by the Rev. John Richards, the Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, who, in the course of his oration, departed from that attitude of strict neutrality in religious matters which is occupied by the University.

THE *Times of India* says :—" There has, we are sorry to note, been a good deal of friction lately (at Bombay) between the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the police. Matters came to a climax last Wednesday when Mr. Crawley-Boevey sentenced a police constable, Bhawoo Jivajee by name, to be rigorously imprisoned for four months for wrongfully restraining and confining one Mooljee Deyal. The police authorities have, of course, appealed, and if the sentence should happen to be upheld, very important alterations will have to be made in the Police regulations of the city of Bombay. This is a question in which the public are profoundly interested. By an old standing order, dating from times immemorial and at all events long before the time of Sir Frank Souter, the police are instructed to stop any suspicious-looking person at night or in the early morning up to 7 o'clock who may be carrying a bundle. If the suspiciouslooking character cannot account for the possession of the bundle, he is arrested and then 'charged.' If he accounts for it, he passes on and all is over. The rule may or may not be according to the strict letter of the law, but it has immemorial custom on its side, and it is certainly conducive to the preservation of order in a great Oriental city like Bombay."

FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE Browne-Macauliffe Case.—On the 3rd the case of Mr. W. E, Browne *vs.* Mr. M. Macauliffe, C.S., for libel, was postponed to the 22nd instant. Mr. Gouldsbury, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Macauliffe, stated that he had been instructed by his client to ask for further time to prepare his defence, as he had not been able to do so within the prescribed limits. Mr. Browne, who conducted his own case, objected to a lengthy adjournment, as he had already summoned some witnesses, who would prove that Mr. Macauliffe had circulated the pamphlet referred to as containing defamatory statements regarding Mr. Browne's character and standing as a pleader of the Chief Court. These witnesses, however, not making their appearance, the Judge fixed the hearing for the 22nd, on the understanding that Mr. Macauliffe would be prepared with his defence.

THE eighty-third report of the directors of the East Indian Railway Company showing the result of the working for the half-year ended June 30, states that the gross receipts were £2,302,157, against £2,307,755, and the working expenses £712,768, against £793,737, the net earnings being £1,589,389, against £7,514,018. The percentage of the working expenses upon the gross receipts of the two half-years was 30·96 and 34·39 respectively. The company's share of the surplus profits, less income-tax of Rs. 21,666 13*a*. 8p., paid in India, is Rs. 11,81,252-7*a*. 5p., inclusive of Rs. 1,03,122-7*a*. 10p., in respect of the working of the State and Tarkessur lines, &c. This amount has been sent to England at the rate of exchange of 1*s*. 4·786d. the rupee, and has produced £82,567-7*s*. which, together with the balance remaining after the last division, enables the Board to recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of £1·5*s*. 6d. per cent., on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent., leaving a small balance in hand. The company's share of profit from the working of the State and Tarkessur lines, etc., was £9,452 17*s*. 11d. for the half-year under notice.

THE rumour that the Czar is to be crowned Emperor of Cenral Asia which was circulated last year and authoritatively denied, now receives strong confirmation from the fact that a summer palace is in course of erection at Merv for the reception of his Imperial Majesty. It will be remembered that quite recently the announcement was made that the Czar would proceed to the Caucasus in the course of the present year. " I am informed on excellent authority," says a correspondent, " that Central Asia is his real destination."

AT the Bombay Court of Sessions on the 2nd instant, when the Court resumed its sitting after lunch, Mr. Acting Chief Justice Bayley, addressing the Advocate-General, said that, while having his luncheon, he had received two anonymous letters regarding a case of murder which arose out of an assault. The writers in very bad English complained that the police had made criminals of the men who should be witnesses, and asked his Lordship to see that justice was done. His Lordship said that it was exceedingly improper for anybody thus to try to influence the Court on behalf of any prisoner, and if the writers of the letters were before him, he would deal with them very severely. He hoped the police would make every inquiry to trace these writers. The letters were then handed to the Government solicitor. The letters were marked "very immediate" and "very urgent."

THE *Morning Post* says :—"The newest terror in Cashmere is the air-quake which is described as almost indefinable. 'The atmosphere seems convulsed at times,' writes a Jummu correspondent, 'and you feel as if an invisible agency were striving hard to off with your head and so much for Buckingham !'

SATURDAY 11TH FEBRUARY

THE *Pioneer* says :—"Already the effect of the precautionary measures, taken by the Government of India in connection with the Sikkim-Thibet difficulty, has declared itself. The Rajah of Sikkim has applied in very humble terms that Mr. Paul, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling, may visit him at Tumtong in order that he may offer an explanation of his relations with Thibet and the reason of his recent protracted stay in that country. Mr. Paul, accompanied by Mr. Bernard, Joint-Magistrate at Alipore, will accordingly proceed at once into Sikkim to receive the Rajah's explanations. We hear that a reaction has set in among those immediately about the Rajah who now desire to break off relations with Thibet. In the latter country also the lay party are strongly opposed to the action of the Lamas, as it becomes clear that they are drifting towards a collision with India."

THE number of eclipses announced for 1888 is five, of which we may see two, if the atmospheric conditions are favorable.

A MEETING of the Madras Senate was held in the Senate House lately, for the purpose of discussing the "Gown Question." After a long discussion on the subject, it was eventually decided that the gown should be black. It was also decided that this resolution should come into force next year (1889), so that the graduates that appear at the ensuing Convocation should wear the usual blue gowns.

A NOTIFICATION in the last *Calcutta Gazette* states that Chowdhri Mahadeo Pershad, Zemindar of Nanpore, in the district of Mozufferpore, has offered to defray the cost of replacing the present bridge over the Lakhundai river at Sitamarhee by a new masonry structure. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 27,000, of which a sum of Rs. 10,000 has already been advanced by the donor. The District Board of Mozufferpore have ordered the collection of materials and the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the offer on behalf of the District Board of Mozuffurpore, and expressed satisfaction at this proof of public spirit and liberality.

THE following official intelligence has been recieved from the press Commissioner's office :—Cholera has broken out at Jammu ; it commenced among troops ; and during my stay, up to the 4th February, there had been 40 seizures and 7 deaths in three days. Reports received yesterday and and to-day show on 5th February 17 cases and 11 deaths in the army, and 3 deaths in the city ; and on the 6tn February 48 cases and 10 deaths in the army, and three cases in the city. The Durbar has moved two battalions into camp at Baribanna."

THE China mail brings news of another terrible disaster in connection with the flood of the Yellow River. While trying to fill up the breach made by the river, four thousand workmen and three mandarins were drowned. The distress in the inundated district is still very great despite the relief sent by the Chinese Government.

PANDIT Siromani of the Nepali Court invited on the afternoon of Tuesday last about a hundred Sankrit scholars of note at a *conversazione* held in front of of the house of Baboo Kedarnath Chatterjee of Taltollah, late chief educational officer of Nepal. To the leading Mahapadhyas, the Pandit made a present of Rs. 5 each and brass plates, besides travelling expenses. The object of this meeting, we are told, is to encourage Sanskrit learning, as similar *convversaziones* were held by the learned Pandit at Benares and Gya during his sojourn.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 14*th February*, at 7 P. M.

*Subject :* Ohm's Law. Thermo-electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Wednesday* the 15*th Inst.*, at 3-30 P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 16*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

*Subject* : Refraction of Light (Continued.)

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.
*Honorary Secretary.*

*February* 11*th*, 1888.



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# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1888.


## RESIGNATION OF THE VICEROY.

NOT five, we fancy, of the five thousand nobles and gentlemen assembled at the Government House, on Saturday last, at the Chapter of the Order of the Indian Empire, had the remotest idea that before the succeeding week would be fairly out, His Excellency the Viceroy would announce his intention to resign his exalted office and retire from this country without completing its full term. And yet such is the case. The Press Commissioner, on Wednesday evening, officially announced that Lord Dufferin having requested Her Majesty's Government to permit him to resign the Viceroyalty of India at the expiration of the fourth year of his term of office, he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne the present Governor-General of Canada, who may be expected to arrive in India towards the end of the year. The news was confirmed by Reuter from England on the following day, where it was made public simultaneously with India and corroborated by the Viceroy himself on Friday.

Our contemporary of the *Englishman* faithfully reflects the opinion of the public, in saying that the news has been received everywhere with surprise and regret. During the three years of His Lordship's administration he has given the country a sense of security from outside danger, which alone is a guarantee of material progress and advancement, while the internal rule has been at once vigorous, sympathetic and just. His Excellency has in his hands measures which of all men he alone is capable of bringing to a successful termination, and the initiation of which led many to hope that his tenure of office would be extended to its full term. We have been assured that the defensive works which have been undertaken in the North-Western frontier will make it impregnable; but the pacification of Upper Burmah and the introduction into it of what Raja Peary Mohun aptly called the other day a "civilized administration," is a work which requires careful supervision for sometime yet. His Excellency has made himself generally popular and is held in high esteem by all who have ever come in contact with him and enjoyed the rare treat of his frank and kindly conversation, and had proof of his readiness to answer any question regarding his public measures. An early retirement will, therefore, be felt as a heavy loss to the country both on public and personal grounds. In the interests of the country we would have solicited His Excellency to reconsider his determination in this matter, had we not every reason to believe that with one of His Lordship's strength of character there must have been weighty reasons influencing it. His Lordship has done well in anticipating idle and possibly mischievous speculations regarding the reasons of his premature retirement by publicly announcing that private reasons alone have induced him to take the step. At the close of the regular business of the meeting of the Legislative Council, on Friday last, His Lordship thus gracefully referred to his Resignation :

'It would be scarcely respectful that I should allow the Members of this Council, with whom I have been so frequently associated in devising legislative measures for the good of this country, to separate without referring to the announcement which was made public yesterday, that I had obtained the permission of her Majesty's Government to resign the Viceroyalty of India at the end of the present year. It may be well imagined that no one in my situation would take such a step without feeling both pain and regret; for the post I am now filling is at once the most honourable and the most important that can be held by a subject of the Crown. It was with no light heart that I accepted it, and it is with a deep sense of the responsibility I owe to my Sovereign, to my fellow-countrymen at home, and above all, to the inhabitants of India, that I endeavoured, however imperfectly, to discharge the laborious duties attaching to it. I desire it, therefore, to be understood that I have been actuated by imperative private considerations alone in pursuing the course I have adopted. From the time I set foot in India till the present moment, not a shadow of difference has arisen between myself and the Government at home, nor, as I trust, have I in any way forfeited the confidence of the Secretary of State. Indeed, I cannot sufficiently express my deep gratitude for the generous support I have received at the hands of the successive Ministers who have presided over the India Office since 1884.

Neither has anything occurred in India itself to render my position as Viceroy less aggreeable or less attractive than it was when I first came to the country. On the contrary, from the entire European community, from all classes of my Native fellow-subjects, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, whether princes or private persons, whether at Calcutta or in other localities, I have received constant and innumerable tokens of sympathy and good-will. I only wish I had been better able by my public exertions to show my appreciation of so much loyalty and kindness. Domestic reasons alone have induced me to return home a year before the regular effluxion of my term; but, after all, it must be remembered that in limiting my service in India to four years, I shall have stayed in this country as long, or almost as long, as any of my immediate predecessors, and four years of such constant labour and anxiety as a Viceroy is called upon to bear is almost as much as is good for any one, so that I cannot but feel it may be for the public interest that I should resign my charge into the hands of a younger man, especially as the general political condition of the country, whether we regard its domestic affairs or its external relations, is prosperous and peaceful. Had it been otherwise, I would have gladly sacrificed every personal consideration in the cause of duty.'

We are glad to have His Excellency's personal assurance that political reasons have had nothing to do with his determination. In fact a clear ten months' notice would have at once belied such a presumption, as his Lordship's successor is not expected to arrive in this country before the end of the year. It is somewhat unusual to make such an announcement so early. But we are told that the authorities in England have had solely to do with it, and His Excellency had no option in the matter. Our regret in having to part with His Excellency so early is somewhat lessened by the consideration that His Excellency will in all probability enter the Cabinet on his return to England and be still able, perhaps more effectually, to watch over the interests of India. His Excellency's sympathy with the popular demand for the reform of our Legislative Councils is well known, and if no measure of success has yet attended His Excellency's efforts to influence the India office, the fault does not lie with His Excellency's Government.

Lord Dufferin will have completed the fourth year of his Viceroyalty, when, under the existing arrangements, his Lordship leaves the shores of India. Four years after all is not an unusual time for Indian Viceroys to retire after, and, as a contemporary points out, it has been vouchsafed to none of them to complete the full statutory period of five years, except Lord Lawrence. Lord Ripon ruled for four years and a half, Lord Lytton for 4 years and 2 months, and Lord Northbrook did not quite complete his fourth year. It is the bane of the present administrative system of India that her Viceroys and Governors should retire just when they are beginning to gather experience enough to turn it to useful purpose, and none regrets it, we believe, so much as Lord Dufferin himself. His Lordship referred to this when in talking last year to certain Native gentlemen he observed that he had just completed the second year of his Viceroyalty and would take two more years to acquire the necessary experience and then would come the time for him to go away. But a short ten months now remains to bring his Lordship's administration to a close and to complete, so far as possible, the measures of which the initiative has been already taken. A great deal may happen during this period, short as it is, and we are not without hopes that the last few months of his Lordship's rule will be fraught with results that will make it memorable for all time to come. It is too early yet to take a comprehensive retrospect of his Lordship's Viceroyalty, and we shall not attempt it now. But there can be no room for doubt that all through his Indian career Lord Dufferin has been actuated by a genuine and sincere desire to further the interests of the people placed under his care. It is to be hoped that he will find a worthy successor in the noble Marquis who has been named for the office. Lord Dufferin thus spoke of him in the Council on Friday last :—

'With regard to my successor, all I can say is that, had the choice lain with me, he is the very person whom I would have suggested, possessing, as he does, every quality to recommend him to the confidence of the Crown and of the nation. A grandson of one of our most venerable statesmen and initiated from his earliest youth in the conduct of serious political affairs, he is now discharging the duties of Governor-General of Canada in a manner equally satisfactory to the people of that great Dominion and to the Government at home. He is in the prime of life, and married to one of the most charming ladies that ever graced London society and, whether as presiding over the social or the political world of India, I prophesy for him universal popularity and acceptance.'

May His Lordship's prophecy be fulfilled to the very letter.

## THE MUNICIPAL BILL IN THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

### II.

BY far the most important debate on the Amended Municipal Bill for Calcutta was held on Saturday before last when the constitution of the Corporation was finally settled. The express and avowed wishes of the native community of Calcutta were deliberately and systematically set at naught and all the recommendations of their representatives mercilessly rejected. The European community carried their points with quite an amazing measure of success, and there was throughout the debate a thorough cynical disregard of native interests of the Town. Amendments for the protection of these interests were moved *pro forma* and debates thereon were of course allowed as a matter of courtesy, without, however, the movers having the slightest hope of being able to carry a single point. In the case of official foregone conclusions it is no wonder that in the conventional farce of a debate in Council the standing official majority, aided, as in this case, by the influential non-official Anglo Indian party, should swamp the minority representing *bona fide* native interests. To the credit of Messrs. Reynolds and G. C. Paul be it recorded, however, that the helpless minority found in them friends and supporters in the cause of truth and justice.

The Hon'ble Babu Kallynath Mitra's amendment, unanimously endorsed by the influential Native public Associations of Calcutta and the Native press, was, that having regard to the extended area of the Municipality, the number of Commissioners should be raised from 75 to 80, and that three-fourths of the number should be elected. This amendment as well as the Hon'ble Mr. Irving's amendment for reducing the entire number to 60, of whom only half should be nominated, was rejected. If the number could not be enlarged on the abstract principle of the fairness of extending self-Government to its legitimate issue when its working had been found satisfactory and successful on trial, great weight was certainly due to Dr. Gurudas Banerjee's practical contention that as the limits of the town were going to be increased, the wards in it would be larger, and there should be a larger number of Commissioners *whose time could be more largely devoted to the work of inspection which was so necessary in Municipal administration.* Sir Henry Harrison's flowery and ornate oration about the balance of motive power and brake power ill succeeded in disposing of this matter of fact contention, the question of abstract principle apart. Sir Henry himself had to admit that the success of elective Municipal government in Calcutta was due in a great measure to the following circumstances :—

It had brought to the front a number of intelligent, painstaking Commissioners willing to devote any amount of time to municipal business who closely scrutinised every item of expenditure, detected abuses, set their face against jobbery by the executive, and brought the light of publicity to bear upon any department of municipal work. In the second place, owing their seat to election, these Commissioners were perfectly independent, and brought into the Corpora-

tion the genuine opinions of the small but influential class which they represented. In the third place, representing local interests, they maintained those interests energetically in the Corporation, which led to local needs receiving far more attention than had been the case previously. In the fourth place, *the ratepayers finding they had special* representatives, had acquired the habit of *resorting to their elected representatives for support, especially if they had any grievance.* In the fifth place, experience and responsibility had greatly improved the capacity for public business of the more experienced Commissioners, so that they had now several Commissioners who at one and the same time represented the people and understood the necessities of administration.

Sir Henry characterized Babu Kallynath's contention for the extension of the principles of self-Government on the score of success attained, as a fallacy. But he himself is guilty of a gross fallacy if a tithe of what he admits be true. If the role of opposition be useful at all, it does not follow, nor is it the fact, that it is subversive of principles of construction and progress. The champion of popular institutions, in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, forgets his principles in the Council Chamber and regrets that *originally* Sir Richard Temple had made the mistake of not cutting down the elected Commissioners to one-half as Mr. Irving and his constituents desire, and that there was no *tabula rasa* on which these advanced doctrines of popular representation could be worked to the satisfaction of the non-official European community. And yet we have Sir Henry's own admission that natives in Calcutta are to Europeans and Eurasians as 16 to 1, and that "Sir Richard Temple had purposely and avowedly arranged the wards in such a way that minorities would be able to elect more than their numerical share of Commissioners; and as a fact, at the last election the Europeans managed to elect 13 and the Mahomedans 8 out of 48 elected Commissioners." Grave inconsistencies of this nature cannot be reconciled, but on the supreme consideration of the necessity of having to carry one's own points, unmindful of the means adopted and the interests sacrificed.

The Hon'ble Abdul Jubbar's amendment was a sensible one on the whole and was supported by the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee. If it is necessary for the Government to maintain balance of power, as it were, between the nominated and the elected members for the benefit of the European absentee members, it is much better that the Government should retain in its own hands the power of nominating the whole of the one-third nominated Commissioners than that it should unwarrantably delegate a certain portion of its powers to voluntary private bodies like the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, who might represent no-body to-morrow. The invidiousness of the distinction observed between European and Native public bodies was pointed out by Dr. Banerjee, as well as the iniquity of giving dual votes to the members of the privileged associations as such and as private individuals. Sir Alfred Croft, however, chose to remark:

'The calculations on which votes were based were the possession of property, the payment of rates and taxes, and such other pecuniary interest in the good government of the town, and the application of municipal funds to all these purposes, and the promotion of trade and commerce. These at once cut off a great many other associations which had no connection with these considerations, and who would be thus excluded.'

As if the British Indian Association and some of the other native associations originally recommended by Sir Henry Harrison in his note for the privilege, yield to any of the European Associations in any of the qualifications so highly valued by Sir Alfred Croft! His Honor the President ingeniously sought to get out of the dilemma by stating that "he was in favour of the clause which was intended to 'whittle' away the powers of the local Government in regard to nomination, but at the same time his Honor was not insensible to the objection which was brought against the recommendation of the Select Committee on the point. He could only say it would be unhandsome on his part to vote for bringing the whole bulk of nomination back to the Government, and he had not the smallest wish to prevent anyone voting as he thought fit in the matter." This point, therefore, was also lost and to the disgrace of the legislature, class-distinction of the most flagrant, unwarrantable and invidious character was formally sanctioned against all spirit of justice, equity and propriety.

The proposal to give the franchise to the Graduates and Fellows of the Calcutta University was indignantly rejected. In the words of the Amalgamation Committee, "the University has clearly a large interest in the metropolis and forms a most honourable and highly qualified constituency." The Hon'ble Mr. Irving gave emphatic expression to Anglo-Indian feeling in moving for the rejection of University franchise. He observed "that Graduates pass through the University annually in hundreds, and might, in course of time, if not immediately, cause a serious disturbance of the balance of voting power in certain wards," and that, "the proposal is refined down to a concession to the Hindoos." It would be interesting to learn whether Mr. Irving, if he should on his retirement from India enter Parliament, would, when the next Franchise Bill comes up for discussion, move that the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford be deprived of their long-cherished privilege of sending members to Parliament on analogous grounds. This righteous amendment found support from Sir Alfred Croft who might have been naturally expected to represent and look after the interests of the University. Sir Alfred was not satisfied that the claim of these "persons" to election, "were either reasonable or satisfactory, though no question arose as to their fitness." There was an equal division on the motion, and our Graduates and Fellows had to be deprived of their promised franchise by invoking the powerful agency of the casting vote of His Honor the President. All that we can say with regard to Sir Alfred Croft's remarks is that the attitude taken by him on this question was unbecoming his position as Director of Public Instruction.

The proceedings of the meeting of the Council, on Saturday last, were, as might be expected, of a peice with those of the meeting of Saturday preceding. The Hon'ble Babu Kallynath Mitra's amendment for the omission of Section 10 of the Bill was lost by 2 to 1, and the most objectionable system of plural voting was accepted in its entirety. The Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee's amendment that "a person qualified under clause (d) of section 8 shall vote in the ward in which his place of business is situated, or the ward in which he resides," was also lost. That the principle of plural voting is wrong was practically admitted by the Council when it adopted Mr. Irving's amendment of Section 18 which runs as follows:

"Whenever an equal number of votes is given to two or more candidates at any election under this Act, the candidate for whom the greatest number of ratepayers have voted shall be held to be elected; and in case of an equality of votes in this respect, the Chairman shall give a casting vote, and the candidate to whom such vote is given shall be held to be elected."

Would that the Council had seen fit to accept the principle as a whole.

## THE FINANCIAL DEBATE IN THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

WE noticed briefly in our last issue the debate upon the financial situation that took place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 3rd instant. But there are some points raised in the course of the discussion that demand a more extended consideration, and this is our apology for returning to the subject. The most important question brought forward was that of direct *versus* indirect taxation. Mr. Steel made some very sensible observations on the comparative merits of these two methods of taxation. He said:—"The intelligent Englishman is apt to regard this comparison from the stand-point of his own experience. He knows that in his own country an income-tax yields without trouble a very large revenue. He knows that the proportionate cost of collection is small. He is a free-trader, and he knows that if the import duties are to provide an important share of the British revenue, they must be exacted on a scale which will greatly curtail the volume of imports. He knows that, as trade is but another name for barter, a restriction of imports would involve a diminished demand for English industrial products now taken by other countries as payment for the goods which England imports. As an enlightened disciple of free-trade principles, he knows how the interests of England are best served. But when such a man turns his attention to Indian finance he will have much to learn. He will find that a six-penny income-tax produces but a small amount of revenue; that of that amount eight per cent is wasted in the cost of collection. He will be told that an income-tax is obnoxious to every body; that it harasses not only those who pay, but also those should not be asked to pay but who are worried with demands which it costs them much trouble and expense to set aside. For myself I may say that, while I have always considered an income-tax correct in theory, the experience of the last two years has greatly increased my objections to it on practical grounds. When the enquirer turns to the incidence of indirect taxation in India he must be prepared for a new revelation. He will find that a salt-duty produces a large revenue without complaint from any quarter; that my honorable friend by a stroke of the pen can find a million and three-quarters of revenue which will not cost an additional rupee to collect; that the consumer, who will now be taxed a half-penny per month for his salt, will continue to use as much as he wants, and that, if the tax were a farthing per month, he would use no more; that there will be as little cause for complaint now the duty is increased as there was for gratitude when it was recklessly reduced."

We need hardly say that we subscribe to every word in the passage we have just quoted. Mr. Steel has rendered an invaluable public service by laying before the Council his views on the important question of direct *versus* indirect taxation in so far as India is concerned. Direct taxation is no doubt correct in theory, and it conforms to the abstract principles of the economical science; but those principles, however sound and admirable, cannot be applied to a backward and poor country like this. None but a pedantic *doctrinaire* like Sir John Strachey would advocate the raising of direct imports in India. If the history of direct taxation in this country proves one thing more than another, it is that this kind of taxation is utterly unsuited to the circumstances and habits of the people. Experience has conclusively shown that it is quite impossible to assess a direct impost in India with anything like fairness. The remarkable debate on this subject, which took place in the Supreme Legislative Council seventeen years ago in the time of Lord Mayo, will be fresh in the recollection of the reader. It was then proved to demonstration that the administration of a direct tax in this country causes an amount of oppression and hardship of which it is difficult to form an adequate conception; and that for every rupee that is collected for the State another goes into the pockets of the Subordinate Revenue Officers. We are glad to find that Mr. Evans also declared himself in favour of indirect taxation. He observed:—"I am strongly impressed with the conviction that indirect taxation must be our main-stay in this country, and that further attempts at direct taxation will cause waste and friction disproportionate to the results." But while maintaining this view, Mr. Evans contended that the re-imposition of the cotton-duties is impossible. He argued:—"It has been suggested in this particular instance that the import-duty upon piece-goods should be re-imposed. Apart from the fact, as has been pointed out, that this is not a practical proposal, it appears to me that their re-imposition in the shape in which they existed before has become an impossibility. The growing competition between India and Lancashire will also prevent their being re-imposed without their being of a protective character.'! Mr. Westland, in replying to the criticisms of his colleagues, touched upon the question of the re-imposition of the cotton-duties. He remarked:—"The policy of their remission has been referred to more than once, both in former debates

and during the present one. But the policy, I submit, must be regarded as a closed book. The practical questions which submit themselves for our decision are sufficiently important to occupy our whole attention; and the practical question with regard to the import duties is not whether they should have been remitted or not, but, whether. having been remitted, it is practicable now to re-impose them. To this question I do not think there can be two answers. Manchester and Bombay are now such rivals that it would be quite unjustifiable to tax Manchester with an import-duty, unless we also taxed Bombay with an excise-duty; and the difficulties in the way of an excise-duty, specially with reference to mills which lie in Native territory or which might be transferred to Native territory, are such as to place the proposal outside the range of practical politics." Say what Mr. Westland may, the real and blunt truth is, that the cotton duties cannot be re-imposed simply because Manchester's interests are found in the way. No British cabinet, Whig, Tory, or Radical, can afford to do without the support of the cotton lords of Lancashire, who are possessed of immense political influence. We must not forget that it was with the object of securing the Manchester vote that Lord Salisbury, while at the head of the India Office, pledged the Indian Government to the repeal of the cotton-duties. His Lordship sent out peremptory orders to the Government of India for taking off the duties at the earliest opportunity. But Lord Northbrook declined to be a party to a measure which he knew would prove seriously detrimental to the interests of India, and resigned the Viceroyalty. It is absurd to contend that Bombay and Manchester are now such rivals that the cotton-duties cannot be re-imposed without their being of a protective character. The fact is that the Bombay mills cannot compete with those of Lancashire in the production of the finer kinds of goods, and the day is still far distant when they will be able to do so. These goods being imported luxuries ought to be taxed to the highest productive limit in comformity with the recognised principle of political economy. It is all very well to speak of the blessings of free trade; but the hard fact remains that England, the great apostle of free trade, continues to tax commodities imported from India and other countries, and that British-manufactured goods are taxed even in Australia and Canada. It is only in the case of unrepresented and voiceless India that we hear so much of the beauties and blessings of free-trade.

Mr. Robert Steel rightly characterised reduction of the-salt tax effected in 1882 as a "reckless" surrender of revenue. He was taken to task for making use of this expression. General Chesney remarked:—"My hon'ble friend spoke in terms of blame of the action of the Government in 1882 when they reduced the salt duties: he spoke of the 'reckless' reduction of the salt-duties in 1882. I venture to demur to that expression as being a correct interpretation of the facts of the case. The Government in 1882 had a considerable surplus in hand, and here I might venture to remind the Council that India, whose financial condition my hon. friend Mr. Evans considers to be gloomy, shares with England the happy position which, with the single exception of the United States of America, it alone possesses among all civilised countries of ever having a surplus in many years. * * * In this country the salt-duties practically take the place of the income-tax in England." We have explained over and over again in these columns that the surplus on which remission of taxation was carried out six years ago, was not a real surplus at all. It was created by crediting to the accounts at once the entire sum which the British Treasury agreed to contribute towards the cost of the Afghan war, although that sum was payable in instalments. If this course had been followed by a private company or association, the proceeding would have been condemned in the strongest terms possible. We do not deny that the Indian finances were then in a prosperous condition; but it should have been remembered that prosperity would not last long. Indeed, it was as certain as night follows the day that the financial condition of the country would again become gloomy in a very short time. We said all thi



in plain terms and events have shown that we were no false prophets. Those who hoped that the prosperity would continue were utterly ignorant of the real conditions with which they had to deal. The remission of taxation effected in 1882 involved a reckless and wanton sacrifice of revenue, and it has permanently crippled the Indian finances.

## THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

DURING the past week we have had two influential gatherings at the Town Hall in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the object of which, as the reader knows, is to provide medical tuition and medical relief to the women of this country. On Monday was held the Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The annual report of the Branch which was read by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Edwards, shows clearly the useful work done during the past year. The Lady Dufferin's Dispensary for women in Calcutta has been greatly improved and converted into a hospital under the designation of "Lady Dufferin's Zenana Hospital." The institution has been doing remarkably well under the charge of Mrs. Foggo. That the Hospital has supplied a deeply-felt want cannot for a moment be questioned. We are glad to notice that the Bengal Government have generously agreed to provide the Hospital with drugs and medical equipment free of charge. The Lady Dufferin Dispensary at Bhagulpore was opened in June last, and the number of patients treated up to the end of December was 1726. The Raj Hospital at Durbhanga continues to do excellent work. The Surnomoye Hostel has provided a safe and comfortable home for eight female students studying at the Medical College. The Bengal Government have opened a vernacular class for women at the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah. The DeSouza scholarships maintain eleven female students at the University, each of whom is paid Rs. 15 per mensem. The scholarships founded by the high priest of the Temple at Baidynath have not yet been utilised, as no Hindoo female medical students belonging to any of the high castes have been found willing to come forward and claim these scholarships. Ranee Raj Kumari Dasi of this city has founded two prizes for female medical students in memory of her deceased husband Babu Prankissen Mullick, whose name they will bear. On the motion of Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur the report of the Bengal Branch was unanimously adopted, and the out-going office-bearers were re-elected.

The third general meeting of the parent Association, held last Wednesday, under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, was a much more influential and imposing gathering. The meeting was attended by the *elite* of the Calcutta community and graced by the presence of Lord and Lady Connemara. Mr Scoble presented the third annual report of the Association, and moved its adoption in an able speech. In doing so, he gave a brief *resume* of the good work done by the Association during the past year. The most important event in the history of the Association last year was, of course, the Jubilee collections which was very successful. Magnificent donations of one lakh from the Maharaja of Jeypore, and of half-a-lakh from the Nizam and Maharaja of Ulwar, with many large subscriptions from others, were received. The idea of issuing Jubilee collection cards was an excellent one. By means of these cards £1,890 were collected in England and nearly five lakhs in India. A list of all donors and card-holders has been sent to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress with an accompanying address. The Jubilee collection placed the Central Committee in a much more satisfactory financial position at the end of the past year than it was at the beginning. The sum of five lakhs has been invested and another lakh *remains in hand*. The annual income as secured by investments and subscriptions is estimated at Rs. 30,000. The financial stability of the Fund has thus been ensured. The money subscribed to the Association does not represent all that has been done for the medical relief of the women of India in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. We notice that the Chiefs of Hyderabad and Kapurthala and the Raja of Nanpara in Oudh intend to found hospitals for women as memorials of the Jubilee year. Mr. Scoble announced the decision of the Central Committee to register the Association under Act XXI of 1860. He remarked with perfect justice that this step was a very necessary one and that the registration of the Association under the name of "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund" would be the only proper way of recognising the invaluable services which Her Excellency had rendered to the Society. Mr. Scoble's motion was seconded by Dr. Mahendro Lal Sirkar in an eloquent speech. The learned Doctor bore his testimony to the good work which the Association was doing for the women of India and paid a well-deserved compliment to the success which had attended Lady Dufferin's efforts for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. Mr. Evans then proposed that the National Association be registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860. He reminded the meeting that the Society was not actuated by any hostility to *purdah* women, that all traditions and customs would continue to prevail as hitherto, and that nothing would be done to interfere with the religious and social prejudices of the people. Syed Ameer Hossein seconded the resolution in a few well-chosen words. Lord Connemara moved that the Central committee be empowered to take the necessary steps to effect the registration of the Association under Act XXI of 1860. The resolution was seconded by the Maharaja of Durbhanga, who gave a short account of the good work done by the female hospital established by him.

Sir Steuart Bayley, in moving a vote of thanks to the chair, pointed out that the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital in Calcutta was working under great disadvantages; accommodation was inadequate and staff inefficient. His Honor justly characterised this state of things as a reproach to a wealthy city like Calcutta, and pertinently appealed to the charitable noblemen and merchants of the city to put that institution on a stable footing. Sir Steuart said:—"Miserably inadequate as the resources of this hospital are, they are more than the Branch Association can properly afford, and it cannot, on its present resources, continue permanently even the assistance it at present gives. Is there nobody in Calcutta to do for this great city what has been done in Bombay in the Cama Hospital, and in Madras in the Victoria Caste Hospital, and to wipe away the reproach which clings to us of being behindhand in showing practical sympathy with this most useful work? You are proud of your civilisation, of your sanitary advancement, of your political progress, of your educational acquirements, add another title to your grounds of pride and show that you are the first city in India, by a wise and liberal application of your wealth!" We hope this appeal will be responded to. The resolution moved by the Lieutenant Governor was seconded by the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad and carried unanimously. His Excellency the Viceroy cordially acknowledged the vote of thanks in a neat speech, in which he spoke in the highest terms of the services of Major Cooper, late Honorary Secretary to the Fund. His Excellency thus concluded:—"Ladies and gentlemen, it now only remains for me to thank you for the kind reception you have given me, and to congratulate you, as I do with all my heart, upon the proud position which you have already attained, and which I hope you will seek still further to improve, for I trust you will never rest content until the capital sum in your possession shall in all events reach the very moderate figure of a hundred thousand pounds." Lady Dufferin has laid the women of India under a deep debt of gratitude by founding the noble institution with which her name will ever remain associated. Her generous efforts to place the National Association on a firm and permanent basis have so far proved remarkably successful, and we have no doubt that under her fostering care the institution would continue to prosper.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Viceregal Council passed the Bill on Friday last imposing a customs duty on petroleum.

THERE was a successful Evening Party at the Government House on Tuesday last.

LORD RIPON, in the course of a speech made at a luncheon given in his honour last month by the Liverpool Reform Club, truly said that his policy in India was to strengthen the union between England and her greatest dependency. His Lordship justly remarked that it would be the greatest misfortune to England if such a connection were not secured. Lord Ripon laid down the sound principle that the English rulers in India must make it the aim of their administration to reconcile Her Majesty's subjects of any class and every race to the Government of England and to make them feel that the Government was directed to the promotion of their best interests, and for their advancement, politically, socially, and in every other respect. Did the repeal of the import duties, we should like to ask, make the people of India feel that the measure was directed to the promotion of their best interests ?

IN his address to the durbaris of the Rohilkhand Division at Bareily Sir Auckland Colvin expressed more liberal views than in his Allahabad speech upon which we commented in a recent issue. He said:—" You have now, as you know, by the institutions which were re-adjusted and expanded in 1883, means of instructing yourselves in the conduct of affairs, such as they are carried on by communities working collectively for the public good. I can only hope that you and your sons will show as much willingness to take advantage of them and of their educational advantages as you have of the school and college facilities given you by Government. I hope you will not make the mistake of thinking that because you possess all that one can give, you can dispense with the others. It was because he knew you could not dispense with the latter that the late Viceroy gave them to you in a form corresponding to your present needs, *and to what in a school would be the lower classes of instruction.*" The words we have italicised embody an admission that the Local Self-Government scheme cannot satisfy the legitimate and honourable ambition of well-educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their own country. At Allahabad Sir Auckland Colvin told the assembled Native gentlemen that they should be content with looking after village schools, roads and drains, and must not aspire to anything higher and nobler. But now he says in plain terms that the Local Self-Government scheme of the late Viceroy corresponds to what in a school would be the lower classes of instruction. There can be no doubt that political education should begin in municipalities and local bodies. When Lord Ripon announced the new policy, he laid special stress on its educational advantages and value. The misfortune, however, is that the local executive officers of Government will not allow the people to exercise even the small powers which the Local Self-Government scheme has conferred upon them.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Calcutta Madrassa on Thursday last. His Honor delivered an interesting address on the occasion. He declared that he had always taken a deep interest in Mahomedan education, and that as ruler of Bengal he would do every thing in his power to encourage it. Our Mahomedan fellow-subjects have submitted several memorials to Government on the subject of their backwardness in regard to State appointments on the decadence of some of their leading families. Referring to these memorials, Sir Steuart Bayley said that if the Mahomedan Community was to regain its position, it must be by self-help and not primarily by Government aid. His Honor pertinently observed that all that the Government could do for them would be to help them to get a good and sound education, but to give them State appointments when they will not be properly qualified for them was not the function of Government. He congratulated the Mahomedans on the endeavours they were making to place themselves on a level with the other competitors, and he told them that it was only by that means that they could place themselves in a position to get a fair share of appointments under the Government. We hope these sensible observations will convince our Mahomedan fellow-subjects that they do not labour under any disadvantages in obtaining their fair share of State employment. If they do not avail themselves of the educational facilities placed within their reach, they have only themselves to thank for their backward condition. It is worthy of note that since the Calcutta Madrassa has been raised to the status of a college, there are only 15 students in the College Department. It has been proposed that these students while residing at the Madrassa, should be allowed to attend the lectures at the Presidency College. Sir Steuart Bayley considers this proposal a good one, and he will soon see it carried into practice. Well, if such a measure is required for giving the Mahomedans a higher style of education, we do not see any necessity of maintaining the College classes at the Madrassa at a considerable cost.

THE *Pioneer* announces that a crisis will ere long occur in the Indore State unless Maharaja Holkar chooses to set his house in order and live like a reasonable and respectable person. Our contemporary writes :—" We understand that he does no work whatever, and that his whole time is given to the society of persons of whose character the less said the better to ears public. He has quarrelled with all his relations and receives no visitors, not even his Minister, Dewan Raghu Nath Rao, a man of worth and attainments, who does his best to prevent matters coming to a deadlock. But he is anxious to leave the sinking ship, as are all officials of any character. The Maharaja is entirely in the hands of astrologers, and there are not three days in a fortnight on which he is not afraid to take action by fear of the action of the stars." Maharaja Holkar is not the only Native Prince who is entirely in the hands of astrologers and who does no work. But His Highness labours under this great disadvantage, that he has never been a favourite with the Anglo-Indian community. His trip to England last year was a grave blunder; but then it must be remembered that he did not undertake it of his own accord. He resented the treatment he received at the hands of the Mehmundur attached to the India Office, though he fully appreciated and gratefully acknowledged the very great kindness shown to him by Her Gracious Majesty personally. Holkar's conduct during his stay in England greatly enhanced his unpopularity with the Anglo-Indian community. We earnestly hope that any action which the Government of India may think it necessary to take may not be based on Sir Lepel Griffin's report. Sir Lepel goes home in a month or so and we think the Foreign Office should wait till his successor has had time to ascertain the real state of things at Indore. Any interference on the part of Government without absolute necessity would be a matter for deep regret.

THE rules framed by the Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars on receipt of Government scholarships during their stay in England, have been published in the *Gazette of India*. Every scholar is required, at the end of each University term, to submit to the Secretary of State, a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory. He will forfeit his scholarship, if he fails to complete a residence of three years in England without sufficient cause, or if he is guilty of misconduct. And the forfeiture of the scholarship will involve the loss of his claim to a free return passage to India, and make him liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England. Some of the rules seem to us to be very hard. Should the scholar fail to complete three years residence in England under circumstances over which he has no control, it would be the height of injustice to deprive him of a free return passage home and to make him refund the cost of his passage to England. Unless the rules be modified in this particular they will deter many promising young men from applying for the scholarships.



THE presence of the Amir of Kabul at Jellalabad is likely to cause trouble on the North-Western frontier. The *Pioneer* has received imformation from a trust-worthy source that it is Abdur Rahman's intention to compel by force all the tribesmen north of the Kabul River from Jellalabad eastwards to the Indus to acknowledge his authority and to submit to receiving his officials. It is not at all likely that the Amir will be able to achieve success in an undertaking which baffled the efforts of the Mogul Empire in its palmiest days. But Abdur Rahman's ambition to extend his authority over the country held by independent tribesmen between his dominions and the Punjab frontier, will import a new disturbing element into border politics, and may produce serious complications. But our so-called ally will not listen to any representations on this subject from the Government of India. He does not at all like that the English should extend their influence among the independent tribesmen. Do what our rulers may to please him, the Amir will never fall in with their views.

THE Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, in presenting to the Viceregal Council, held on Friday last, the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Regulation of Police, and that his predecessor, the Hon'ble Mr. Peile, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill in November last, had explained that the reason for it was the difficulty experienced in dealing with the Railway Police under the existing Police Acts. These Acts were passed more than half-a-century ago; but in the interval, the facilities for communication by road and rail had multiplied very greatly, and developed to a degree which could not have been contemplated when the Police were first organized. The Railway lines had greatly multiplied; in fact, during the last few years they had increased four-fold: the great Trunk lines had been completed, and India was literally traversed from end to end by lines of Railway. These lines passed through various jurisdictions, and in these changes there was a break in the continuity of Police arrangement. In Northern Bengal alone, for instance, there were no less than 7 distinct and different Police forces at work, but this system could not but impede the detection of crime. The present Bill proposed to remove that difficulty; firstly, by creating general Police districts which would embrace two or more of the jurisdictions through which the lines might pass; and, secondly, by empowering Police officers to act outside Railway jurisdiction when necessity should arise. The principle of the Bill had been generally approved by the local administrations to whom it had been referred.

PARLIAMENT was opened on the 9th instant by Royal Proclamation. In the speech from the throne, Her Majesty announced the measures to be brought forward during the Session, the principal of which are to develop the resources of Ireland and increase the number of peasant proprietors; to extend the operation of local government in England by adjustment of imperial and local finances, thus mitigating the burden borne by the rate-payers; to cheapen the transfer of land; and to prevent undue preference being shown in railway charges on foreign as compared with domestic produce. Other minor measures were also enumerated. The Lords voted the Address. In reply to the Speech from the throne, Lord Salisbury said he believed that peace would be maintained in Europe, Russia having now given most specific and frank assurances on that point. In the Commons, in the debate which followed the moving of the Address, Mr. Gladstone denied that the state of Ireland had improved at all, and deplored the absence

from the Speech of any allusion to the extension of Local Government to Ireland. He declared he would assist legislation in the present session to his utmost, and endeavour to avoid conflicts. The debate was then adjourned. Mr. Parnell gave notice that on Monday (Feb. 13,) he would bring forward a motion, condemning the working of the Crimes Act in Ireland.

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WE are glad that the Maharaja of Vizianagram has been appointed a member of the Viceregal Council. We offer our cordial congratulations to the Maharaja.

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IT is but fair that we should give insertion to the following letter which has been addressed to us by Babu Sasi Bhusan Basu, Assistant Secretary, Sadharan Brahmo Samaj :—

'In one of the recent issues of your paper you said that some rowdies created disturbance in the mandir of the Sadharan Brahmo Somaj during the last fifty-eighth anniversary of the Brahmo Somaj and this ended in a regular street fighting. We might take the liberty of informing you that it is not a correct statement of facts. Some boisterous boys, who have no connection whatever with the Brahmo Somaj, wanted to create a disturbance in the mandir only one day during the *Utsab* (which actually lasted for 13 days) and they were easily removed from the mandir, and there was no street fighting on that occasion.'

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THE following note about the Marquis of Lansdowne will be read with interest by our readers:

The Hon. Right Hon. Henry Charles Keith Fitz-Maurice, Marquis of Landsdowne, eldest son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., by his second wife, the Hon. Emily Jane eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was born in 1845. He was educated at Eton and at Baliol College, Oxford, and was formerly a Captain in the Wills Yeomanry Cavalry. He succeeded his father in the Marquisate and other titles in 1866. Lord Lansdowne was a Lord of the Treasury from 1868 to 1872, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till 1874. He was appointed Under-Secretary for India when Mr. Gladstone took office again in 1880, but retired two months afterwards (July 8) owing to a disagreement with the Government on the subject of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill. In May, 1883, the Queen approved of the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada, in succession to the Marquis of Lorne, who retired in October of that year, on the completion of the period for which he was appointed. Lord Lansdowne married, in 1869, Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn.

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THE death of Sir Henry Maine has been announced. The literary world has lost in him a profound thinker who changed the whole complexion of Juridical Science. He first introduced the historical and comparative methods into English Jurisprudence, and threw a flood of light on many dark problems of the science of law. His *Ancient Law*, first published in 1861, 'came like a revelation' to the literary world. It was reserved for Sir Henry Maine to show that the obscure points of the science of law could be fully explained by a reference to the Hindu system of Jurisprudence, and that Hindu Law is an important factor in the juridical science. The living phenomena of the modern Indian society furnished invaluable links in juridical investigations. His *Village Communities*, his Lectures on *Early Institutions* and *Early Law and Custom* have largely drawn upon Indian legal stores, and clearly established the intimate relation which the Indian system of Jurisprudence bears to the European system. The services which Sir Henry Maine rendered to India as Law member of the Viceregal Council, as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and as member of the Secretary of State's Council, will be gratefully remembered by our countrymen. On certain Indian problems, mainly social, the great jurist held eccentric opinions, but, however much we may differ from him on these points, we cannot but admire the philosophic insight he showed in the organisation of our society. The literary services he has rendered to humanity will immortalise his name in the republic of letters. May his soul rest in peace.

A CORRESPONDENT from Mymensing telegraphs:

Sensational case of Police and Magisterial oppression known as Tangail case concluded on Wednesday last. Sessions Court Sub-Inspector Ramcoomar Chuckerbutty was accused for having on 29th May last surrounded the house of Zemindar Janovi Chowdhurani with 40 constables and chowkedars professedly for arrest of 13 of her relatives and servants on warrants issued under Section 19 of the Police Act by Deputy Magistrate Soshoesheekur Dutt, and failing to find them used most obscene language within the hearing of the ladies of the house, and after assaulting Durwan taking to Thana in custody 11 inmates of the house against whom no warrant had issued for the purpose of making them special constables. Prosecution alleged that the accused acted in collusion and under advice of Deputy Magistrate who in order to justify his own high-handed proceedings and persistently refused copies, had falsified his records and submitted false explanation to High Court Commissioner. The Deputy Magistrate was called as witness for defence and he in cross-examination by Mr. Monmohun Ghose, who appeared for prosecution, was repeatedly contradicted by his own explanations and eventually declined to avail himself of the opportunity to explain his conduct, although Mr. Ghose pointed out to him the serious character of the charges proferred against him; he however broke down completely in cross-examination, and his evidence was such that Mr. Ghose in his address justified all serious allegations brought against him remarking that the Deputy Magistrate had been guilty of deliberate perjury and falsification of records. Both assessors unhesitatingly found the accused guilty under Section 342 of the Penal Code of wrongfully confining Janovi's men.

The Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day (February 9) in this case differing from the assessors on pointof law. The Judge held that theoffence committed came within 220 Penal Code, but he preferred passing sentence under 342 in accordance with the Assessors' opinion under whlch the accused is sentenced to six months imprisonment, half of which term simple, half rigorous. Judge remarked Deputy Magistrate Sashee Shekhur Dutt who in Judge's opinion is unworthy of his high office connived at high-handedness of the accused. Judge remarked Deputy Magistrate had recourse to unworthy devices and subterfuges and disbelieving his evidence holds that order of 29th May appointing Janovi's men special constables was prepared after their arrest in collusion with Deputy Magistrate to justify illegal proceedings of the accused.

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A PUBLIC meeting of the rate-payers of this city and the suburbs will be held at the Hall of the British Indian Association on Wednesday, the 5th Instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken regarding the revised Municipal Bill now pending in the Bengal Council,

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rolands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmonds writes :—In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own used and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—*8th February, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nudia, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the section 4 of Act VII of 1880 in that District, vice Babu Manmatha Kumar Bose, transferred.

Babu Deno Nath Murkerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Revenue Officer under section 80 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 in the District of Shahabad.

Mr. F E Piffard, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave up to the 15th October 1887, under section 16, chapter II of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 22nd March 1887.

Babu Deno Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Tara Prosunno Acharya, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138·2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Chunder Sekhar Ker, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave from the 4th to the 25th February 1888, under section 138·2 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Chunder Kumar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dukhin Shahazpore, Backergunge, is allowed leave for thirty-eight days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Khetter Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Dukhin Shahabazpore Sub-division of the Backergunge District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chunder Kumar Dutt, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment.

Babu Grish Chunder Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nelphamari, Rungpore, is transferred temporarily to the Gyebanda Sub-Division of that District.

Mr. B De Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 16th January 1888.

The Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue is appointed to be ex-officio Secretary of the Central Examination Committee for conducting the half-yearly departmental examination of Assitant Magistrates and others.

Babu Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to perform the function of a Collector under section 4 Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that District.

# Advertisements.

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All sorts of country vegetable seeds for the winter and rainy seasons—both vegetable and flowers, valued at Rs. 4.

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# NOTICE.

The undermentioned lots of the Dhurrumtollah Market, the property of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, will be put up for sale by public auction, if not previously disposed of, at the Municipal Office, on Monday, the 5th March 1888, at 1 P. M.

| Lot No. | Nature of existing Superstructure. | Approximate area of superstructure in S. ft. | Area of land in the lot more or less. | Estimated monthly rental. | Total rent of each lot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | B. C. Ch. Sft. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| 6 | Lower-roomed house, 2 chandnies ... .. | 3,748 | | 65 0 | |
| „ | Ditto 18 doors at Rs. 3 each ... | 2.224 | 0 12 10 6 | 54 0 | 131 0 |
| „ | Ditto 1 room ... ... | | | 12 0 | |
| 10 | Ditto 9 shops at Rs. 10 each ... | 1,653 | 0 2 4 33 | 90 0 | 90 0 |
| 11 | Ditto 4 shops at Rs. 4 each .. | 1,653 | 0 2 4 33 | 16 0 | 66 0 |
| „ | Ditto 5 shops at Rs. 10 each ... | | | 50 0 | |
| 12 | Ditto 10 shops ... ... | 1,734 | 0 3 1 35 | 35 10 | 35 10 |
| 13 | Ditto 11 shops .. ... | 1,890 | 0 3 3 37 | 42 3 | 45 3 |
| „ | Portion of occupied land about 442 s. ft. .. | | | 3 0 | |
| 19 | Lower-roomed house, 5 shops ... ... | .. | | 45 6 | |
| „ | Ditto 1 stable and a room ... | ... | 0 9 9 12 | 10 0 | 80 6 |
| „ | Tenanted land ... ... .. ... | ... | | 25 0 | |
| 20 | Ditto ... ... ... ... | ... | 0 10 10 38 | 45 0 | 45 0 |
| 21 | Lower-roomed building in ruins ... ... | 546 | 0 3 4 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 |
| „ | Tenanted land ... ... ... ... | | | 6 0 | |

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The Commissioners' limit which has been fixed by a Special Committee appointed for the purposer will be kept in a closed cover by the Chairman, and the highest bidder above this limit, is to be the purchaser, if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for the lot, the same shall be put up again and resold.

2. A deposit of 25 per cent on the amount of the purchase-money is to be made by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises to be immediately put up and resold at the risk of the purchaser.

3. The title to the property will be a conveyance from the Commissioners.

4. The residue of the purchase-money shall be paid within 15 days of the date of sale: and in case of default in payment of such residue, the purchaser shall forfeit his deposit, which shall be received and taken as and by way of liquidated damages, the sale to such purchaser shall be wholly at an end, and the Commissioners shall be at liberty to resell the same without any reference to such first purchaser, but at his risk.

5. The Commissioners will, if required, furnish a deed of conveyance, such conveyance being prepared by the Solicitors of the Corporation at the expense of the purchaser, who will likewise have to bear the cost of the stamp duty and registration and of any attested copies of deeds or covenants to produce those that may be required.

6. The Commissioners will enter into no other covenant than that they have done no act to encumber.

7. A lithographed plan of the Market, divided into the lots notified for sale, may be had at the Municipal Office, from the undersigned, on payment of eight annas.

R. TURNBULL,
*Secretary to the Corporation.*

*4th February* 1888.

WANTED.

An assistant Surgeon-Hindoo capable of holding charge of a Dispensary independently and also translating certain works from English into Urdoo Salary Rs. 150, per mensem with future prospects. Apply for terms &c. with copies of testimonials to Baboo Parsmoney Singh, Nepal.

স্বর্ণজরা।

জ্বর, কাশী, মর্জ্জাগত জ্বর প্রভৃতি জ্বর বহুমূত্র স্নায়ুদৌর্ব্বল্য এবং অপরের অসাধ্য ক্ষতরোগ প্রভৃতি কঠিন পীড়া সমূহের অমোঘ এবং অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ এক সপ্তাহ ব্যবহার করিলেই ঔষধের গুণাগুণ জানিতে পারা যাইবে। বিবিধ ডাক্তার কবিরাজ ও সম্ভ্রান্ত লোক এই মহৌষধ ব্যবহার করিয়া আরোগ্যলাভ করিয়াছেন এবং ভূয়ঃ ভূয়ঃ প্রশংসালিপি প্রেরণ করিয়াছেন তন্মধ্যে দুই এক খানি পাঠ করিলেই সমস্ত অবগত হইবেন। ঔষধের মূল্য সপ্তাহ তিন টাকা ডাকমাশুল ।০ চারি আনা। সেবনের নিয়ম ঔষধের সহিত পাঠান হইবে।

শ্রীমাধব চন্দ্র দত্ত
৭ নং দুর্গাচরণ মিত্রের ষ্ট্রীট দরজিপাড়া, কলিকাতা।

*Calcutta 26th February 1885*

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the known remedies without any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "SONAJARA." My urine has acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of sugar is now to be found. I can therefore fully bear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy.

BENOY KRISHNA DUTTA L.M.S.

*Calcutta 15th May* 1885.

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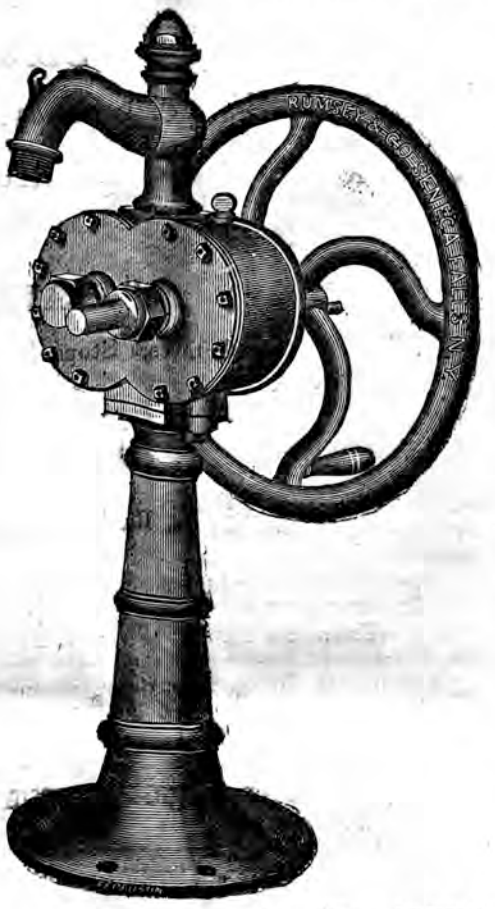

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